SINKING FUND.

Sale of Sinking Fund Lands.

THE FOLLOWING PIECES, PARCELS, OR lots of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will, on Tuesday the Str day of December next, within the Court-house in the city of Indianapolls, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, the bid
being equal to the amount chargeable, or such sum
as the Commissioners may be willing to sell for—
the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure leans from the Sinking Fund, and
forfeited by the non-payment of interest thereon.
Said sale will be continued from day to day until ted; Tiz:

Lot No. fifty-six (56) in the county addition to the town of Port Wayne. Mortgaged by Franklin P. Randall and Mary Jane his wife. Loan, interest, etc.,

Randall and Mary Jane his wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$550.68.

The whf of the negrof see 15, t 31, n of r 11 e. containing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by David McClarren and wife. Loan, interest, &c., \$246.59.

The whf of the swqrof see 28, t 31, n of r 13 e, containing 80 acres. Mortgaged by Frederick Miller. Loan, interest, etc., \$250.68.

The n wqrof the swqrof see 32 in t 31, n of r 13 e, containing 80 acres. Mortgaged by John H. Kylinger and wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$250.68.

The n wqrof the swqrof see 32 in t 31, n of r 13 e, containing 40 acres. Mortgaged by John H. Kylinger and wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$550.31.

That part of the whf of the swqrof see 24 in t 30, n of r 12 e, bounded on the south by the lands of John P. L. Gerkie, an the sw ward wby the centre of the Fort Wayne and Piqua Plank Read, on the sast by the lands owned by the heirs and legatees of Hiram Philly, deceased, and on the north by 12 acres of the said w hf of the sw qr of said section heretofore conveyed to Jacob Failor by Lewis Tisron and wife by deed bearing date February 23, A. D. 1856; containing 23 and .95 acres. The tract of land hereby mortgaged, being all of the anid w hf of the swqr of said section 24, except 21 acres conveyed by Joseph K. Edgerton and wife by deed dated November 1. setion 24, except 21 acres conveyed by Joseph K. Edgerton and wife by deed dated November 1, 853, to the said John H. L. Gerkie, and 23.05 acres conveyed by William W. Carson by deed bearing date of June 21, 1854, to Lewis Luquet, and 12 acres conveyed by said Lewis Tisron and wife by deed da-

e. containing 80 acres. Mortgaged by Henry R. Colerick. Loan, interest, etc., \$555.93.

Lot No. 57 in the county addition to the town of Fort Wayne. Mortgaged by Erastus L. Chittenden. Loan, interest, etc., \$379.26.

In lot 182, on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen and State of Indiana. Mortgaged by David H. Colerick and wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$556.19

ted February 21, 1856, to said Jacob Failor as afore-

The east 40 feet of lot No. 37 on the original plat of desire to make this record: If it comes to be the lown of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. Mortgaged by Edward F Colerick and wife. Loan, Beginning at the s w corner of the n e qr of sec 18.

town 29 n. of r 15 c; thence running north on said quarter section line, 170 rods to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railros i; thence eastwardly along said road to the out-lot in the town of Monroe. ville owned by J. G. Mariotte; thence southwardly on the line of said out-lot, 6 rods; thence south to south line of said quarter section to the place of beginning: containing 32 acres more or less. Mort-gaged by John W. Barnhart and Mary his wife. oan, interest, etc., \$239.05

Loan, interest, etc., \$339.43.

gaged by Westford Taggart. Loan, interest, etc., one, we must use the bullet; against the other. The n e gr of sec 16, t 10, n of r 2 e. Mortgaged by Lewis Prosser and wife. Loan, interest etc., two powers by all the legitimate means in our The whf of the se qr of sec 3, t 10, n of r 2 e, contain-

the se qr of sec 28 in 19, n ofr 3 e; also, the ne qr of hand unto the glorious goal. a w or of sec 28 in t 9, n of r 3 s, containing 40 acres.

All in the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Mortgaged by Levin Knight and
Emily his wife. Forfeited and sold on a credit to

Seward. John Bowlin. Loan, interest, etc., \$274 11.

Commencing 4 20-100 chains w of the s qr sec cor- win, our Minister at Mexico, the following: ner of sec 35 in t 10, norr 5 e, thence random section;
36 45-600 chains to the s w corner of said section;
thence n 10 chains; thence e 34 80-100 chains to the center of the Madison and Indianapolis State road;
both sides the Atlantic whether the time has come thence southwardly along the center of said road to the place of beginning containing 35 6500 acres more or less; the same being a part of the shift of the swarp of sec, t and raforesaid Mortgaged by Eley Jane Tingle and George E. Tingle her husband. Loan, interest, etc., \$448 32.

The w hf of the n e qr of sec 34 in t 9, n of r 5 e. there. George G. Gabbert and Christina his wife. Loan. Taking Mr. Sawarn's hint Naroleon decided The s hf of the w hf of the s e gr of sec 26 in t 9, n of r Se, containing 40 acres more or less. Mortgaged by John Bowlin and Ellen his wife. Loan, interest,

containing 40 acres. Mortgaged by Thomas Essex and Rebecca his wife. Loan, interest, etc. \$559 33.

The s hf of the se gr. and e hf of the sw gr of sec make the following comments thereupon: 33 in t 25, n of r 8 w, containing 160 acres; also the n w qr of the s e qr of sec t and r aforesaid, containing in all 200 acres Mortgaged by William Monohan. present condition of affairs in the Army of the Forfeited and sold on a credit to John L. Tucker. Cumberland, show himself more worthy the The n hiof the n w qr, and the s w qr of the n w qr.

oan, interest, etc., \$330 22.
The s hf of the n e qr of sec 25, 125, n of r 8 w, conaloing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by William Wisher and Sarah his wife. Loan, interest, etc...

The n w gr of sec 20, t 26, n of r 7 w, containing 160

The s w qr of sec 6 in t 25, n of r 7 w, containing 160 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Daniel Birdsell and Gullelma his wife. Loan, interest, etc.,

The se grof the se grof sec 9, t 18, n of r 1 w. con-

The n w qr of the n e qr of sec 24, t 11, n of r 6 w. 60 acres, and part of the n e qr of the v e qr of sec 24 in t 11, n of r 6 w, commencing at the n e corner of said land; thence south to Bel river; thence with the meanders of said river west to the line between said land and Nathan Burchfield's: thence north with said line to the n w corner; thence cast to the place of beginning; it being all of said tract that lies on the north side of Bel river, containing 25 acres more or less, and part of the n h for the s w qr of sec 24 in t 11, n of r 6 w, containing 30 acres more or less, beginning at the n w corner of said tract; thence running south to Bel river; thence east with the meanders of said river to a corner-stone and honey to cust tree on the bank thereof; thence north to the e and w line on the north aide of said land; thence west to the place of begin-

The war part of lot No. 56 in the original plat of he town of Logansport, fronting on Market street, my feet, and bounded on the west by the west boun-

designated on the original plat of the town of Logansport, recorded in the Recorder's office of the country of Carroll, and the State of Indiana, said part of said lot No. 66, hounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Bridge street, on the line of said lot, 41 feet and 9 inches from the s w corner of said lot, thence running easterly along the southern boundary line of Skelton Carter's portion of said lot to the west line of widow Ross' lot \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ feet, thence south along said last mentioned line 18 feet and one inch. to a point on said line 23 feet and 8 menes from the a e corner of said lot No. 66, thence westerly \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ feet to a point on Bridge street 23 feet and 8 inches from the s w corner of said lot, thence northernly on the line of said lot 18 feet and one inch to the place of the line of said lot 18 feet and one inch to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Alexander McAllister. Loan, interest, etc., \$556 41.

are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government are nothing; the acknowl edged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union and the and. Mortgaged by Catharine Carson. Loan, inter-est, etc.. \$278.46.

The e hf of the n w qr of sec 13 in town 30, n of r 12 trated the hopes of the civilized world are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all conse-

A few months ago THURLOW WEED wrote: " understood that the views and policy of Messrs SUMBER, GREELEY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WARD BEECHER, &c., &c., obtain in the conduct of the war, it will result in the destruction of our gov ernment and Union and a triumph of rebellion

the Duty of All Good Citizens,

says truly, "which called for such unity of action The s e or of sec 11 in t 25, n of r 14 e, containing on the part of all conservative men, as the presgovernment are attacked by secessionists in the South with arms in their hands. The Union. The e hf of the se qr of sec 15 t 9 n of r 2 e, con-taining eighty acres, and the north end of the w hf of the w hf of the se qr of sec 19, in town 9, n of r 3. containing 20 acres and two-thirds of an acre, and the s by partisan officials in the North. Against the we must use the ballot. We must oppose these hands, if we would save the Union, the Constitu ing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Abner tion and self government for the present genera-The s w qr of the s e qr of sec 21 in t 9, n of r 3 e, containing 40 acres; also the e hf of the n w qr of sec 28 in t 9, n of r 3 e, containing 80 acres; also the n w In this way, let all conservatives walk hand in

While we are complaining so much of th Mortgaged by Abraham Bergan and Sarah A. E., his course of Napolkon in his invasion of Mexico wife. Loau, interest, etc., \$447 23. The whf of the n w qr of sec 11. t 10, n of r 2e. Mort- and threatening a war with France as a couse gaged by Jesse Moon and Mary Jane his wife. Loan, quence, it may be at least interesting if no interest, etc., \$402 98. important to recall the fact that the French Em-The whif of the sear of sec 20, and the e hif of the peror has been invited by the Administration to n w qr of sec 22 in t 24, n of r 10 e, estimated to contain 160 acres more or less. Mortgaged by George A. Osborn and Margaret A., his wife. Forfeited and sold on credit to Sarah A. Vail. Loan, interest. letters written by Mr. SEWARD after taking office dated April 6, 1861, and addressed to Mr. Con-

nterest, etc., \$354 56.

Lot No. 35 in the town of Columbus, as laid down acted accordingly. With what grace can the some time ago that the "time had come," and in the original plat of said town. Mortgaged by acted accordingly. With what grace can the Lewis Sims and Eliza Ann his wife. Loan, interest, government which invited his intervention go to war with him for making it?

An abolition sheet announces that Genera The n w qr of the se qr of sec 10 in t 10, n of r 7 e. CARRINGTON is making speeches on the politica questions of the day at various points in Indiana and the New Albany Ledger takes occasion to

star of an American Brigadier General by going to the field and unsheathing his sword, instead o all in sec 7 t 25, n of r ? w, containing 120 acres. to the field and unsheathing his sword, instead of Mortgaged by Thomas G. Sewell and Nancy his wife. itinerating the State making political harangues at the expense of the already overburdened tax payers of Indiana?"

This censure is well deserved. We understan that General Carrington has been ordered to the acres more or less. Mortgaged by John W. Swann field several times, but for some unexplained and Ann his wife. Forfeited and sold on credit to George W. Hall. Loan, interest, etc., 2451 20. The s w grand e hf of s e gr, and s hf of n w grand raid he was placed in command of the troop w gr of the n e gr, all in sec 25, t 25, n of r 9 w; raid ne was placed in command of the troops the w hf of the n w gr of sec 36, t 25, n of r 9 w; which were sent from here to intercept Morgan's also 33 acres off of the w side of the e hf of the n w qr of sec 35, t and r aforesaid; also the s hf of the s w qr. and the s hf of the s e qr of sec 30 in t 25, n of r 8 velop his military qualities, and it was upon an w. also the a hf of the s e qr of see 30 in 125, n of r 8 w; also the n w qr of sec 30 in 125, n of r 8 w; also the n w qr of sec 30 in 125, n of r 9 w; also the n hf of the s e qr of sec ana had volunteered their services to drive the 24 in 125, n of r9 w; also the n h of the s e qrof sec 2 in 124, n of r9 w, containing in all 1,033 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Painham Boswell and Adah his wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$5,123 44. The n w qr of sec 30; also the s w qr of sec 19, all In 125, n of r7 w, containing 320 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Daniel Berdsall and Gullelma his wife. General, until finally the Military Commandant The e hf of the n e qr of sec 34; also the a w qr of the n w qr of sec 35. all in t 34, n of r 8 w, containing the n w qr of sec 35, all in 134, n of r 8 w, containing in command. General Carrington is from Ohio, and Sarah Jane his wife. Loan, interest, etc., but his appointment of Brigadier General is charged up to Indiana, thus cutting off from promotion many deserving and worthy officers of our own State. We respectfully inquire what influence is it that keeps Gen. CARRINGTON from The s hf of the n w or of see 2, t 18, n of r 2 e, and the s hf of the n e or of same sec, in the indianapolis land district, containing in all 160 acres. Mortgaged by Abner Sanborn and Polly his wife. Loan, interfaced the enemy during the war, yet he holds est, ste., \$564 10

The w hf of the n w qr, and the w hf of the s w qr of high appointments in both the regular and voluments. sec 6 in 1 17, n of r 1 e, in the district of land subject high appointments in both the regular and votanto sale at Crawfordsville, Indiana, containing 147 teer service. Mark the difference between Brig. and 7-100 acres. Mortgaged by James L. Smith and Cyntha his wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$547 37.

The whfoln e qr sec 19, t 19, n of r 2 e, containing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Samuel K. Hardy and Sarah his wife. Loan, interest. etc., the latter has several times been ordered to the taining 40 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Joseph
A. McDaniel and Leitlee V., his wife. Forfeited and sold on credit to William Patterson. Loan, interest, etc., 8419 36. and danger, we find him "itinerating the State making political burangues" and all the while drawing the pay and emoluments of a Brigadier

A few days ago General WILLCOX was ordere to report to General Bunnsipe in the field. Forthwith the order was obeyed, and in fortyeight hours after the order was received General WILLOW and staff left to join their chief. If General CARRINGTON is ambitious of politic honors, he should doff the star of an American Brigadier General, which he has not won by unthereof, thence north to the e and w line on the north aide of said land; thence west to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by John Sharp and Catharine his sheathing his sword, and place himself upon a sheathing his sword, and place himself upon a level with the Republican partisan civilians, the taining 86 acres. Mortgaged by Elijah Rawiey and wife. Forfetted and sold on credit to Strange 8.

Dunn. Loan, interest, etc., \$525.63. level with the Republican partisan civilians, the soldiers are winning for Indiana.

... There seems now to be no doubt of the su cess of the Great Eastern as a paying enter, She carries as much freight as a fleet of ord ley, being the equal one-fourth part of said lot, the me more or less. Mortgaged by Gitbers J. Rice was more or less. Mortgaged by Gitbers J. Rice town, at comparatively small expense. Beside town, at comparatively small expense. Beside the danger of her being wrecked is in an inverse A part of lot No. 66, lying on Bridge street, as ratio to her size.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the People of Ohio

in this city on the 17th inst. The letter, so characteristic of its able author, is a most valuable and interesting document, and will be read with extreme gratification by Democrats every-where. Mr. Vallandigham points out, with signal clearness, the dangers impending over the country, and shows how important it is to the Union that the Democratic party should be restored to power not only in the States, but in the Federal Government. He meets, with overwhelming force, certain wicked misrepresentations of himself which are now unscrupulously used by his opponents in Ohio. We hope that this letter will find a place in the columns of every Republican paper, that the opponents of Mr. Vallandigham may obtain a glimpse of truth:

WINDSOR, C. W., Sept. 15, 1863.

Sin:-Complying with the desire of many of

great popular demonstrations, occurring every day throughout the State, prove their zeal and that they mean that these two shall in very deed should succeed, which, upon the one hand, appointed, potential weapon of freedom. and his servants, and indorses the monstrous elaim of absolute power over person and property not to say life itself, set up by him in his recent letters to the Albany and Columbus committees; and, on the other, accepts as its own the whole radical policy, "root and branch," of Congress and the Executive in the conduct of the war, there is an end to both In the North and West every lover of constitutional liberty looks anxious the eyes of hundreds of thousands, who yet in their hearts love the Union as it was, the old Union which their fathers and our fathers made, strength or subdued the spirit of the Con federates in arms, they have done much to open the eves of the people of the States still by the people. These positions seem to be inadhering to the Union, to the fact that the policy controvertible, and if so, the suspension of the of conciliation must at least follow-far better writ by the President is beyond question a desthat before any war it had preceded—the policy of potic usurpation of power on his part. The events in Mexico have greatly augmented the Democrat says: was" of the Democrats, or "the Union as it vision of the Constitution. Court at Washington, where, according to South- neither rebellion nor invasion, and when the ern authority, be came with "full powers to treat public safety does not require its suspension. other numberless calamities, would the Missis- have not a perfect understanding of its ines pose; and thus every city and town upon that mies and designing tyrants.

not volunteered, but called out and made appro- he lived.

printe by those who assail me A candidate of the Administration party is against unlawful arrests, and a trial by ju reported to have spoken recently at Columbus, writ of habeas corpus secures us these blooms. in a public meeting in substance as follows: war in your State It will bring civil war to We would be subject to these enormities by your homes, upon the soil of your own State; for vicious neighbor, or any unscrupulous power who

to obedience to and protection under the Consti- moving for our secret arrest and imprisonment tution, laws and flag, secure from Abolition in cipation, negro equality, and all exertions of arbitrary, desputic power since.

I am elected Governor, unless Mr. Brough and his party inaugurate it; in which event we will "crush out the rebellion" in a very much shorter by voluntary exile to Canada, or elsewhere, there will be no "coercion" in that event. But the threat, if intended to intimidate, is as idle as the wind; if meant seriously, it is time that new conspirators against the ballot-box. In any event, he whom a majority of the "qualified electors" of Ohio may choose for their Governor will be inaugurated, and the vast mass of the people, without distinction of party, will aid, if need be, in the work of keeping the peace of the State, and carrying out the fundamental principle of popular covernors that the state of principle of popular governments, that the ma-jority "must govern" For let Mr. Brough, and all others who would defeat the will of the peo-

I would myself obey the Constitution and laws and see to it that all others obeyed them within her limits and jurisdiction. The courts should to the civil power. Habeas corpus should be re

spected, no citizen arrested except under due pro-cess of law, or held except for trial by the civil tribunals, and none kidnapped from the State. But while the rights of the State and the lib-We have the pleasure of presenting to the people of Ohio the following letter addressed to them by Hon. C. L. Vallandigham through the forced, the constitutional and lawful authority President of the Democratic mass meeting held and rights of the Federal Government should be obeyed and respected with scrupulous fidelity, no matter who administered it. Whatever the Administration have a right under the Constitution and law to demand from the State Executive, should be promptly and exactly rendered. In

should be promptly and exactly rendered. In short, I would adopt and thoroughly carry out the two maxims upon this subject laid down by Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural, in 1801:

First. "The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations of our domestic affairs, and the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies Second. "The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety

And in this way would I strive, by the quick and decisive exercise of will and authority President of the Democratic mass meeting, Day- ever necessary and proper, and by cheerful and ready compliance wherever due, to restore the peace, the quiet, the economy, the good order my Democratic friends in the city and county and harmony which, in former years, marked the where I have for so many years resided, I address States both in their relation to their own citizens and to the Federal Government, and thus in bet-No further warning or entreaty from me is ter times, made the Union secure, and the people needed to arouse the people to the importance of prosperous, happy and contented. This, and not the great issue before them, and to the danger "civil war"—for my "crime" is that I am opwhich on every side threatens their liberties. The posed to civil war-is what my election would 'inaugurate" in Ohio. And now, men of my native State, are not these just the blessing devotion to the cause of liberty and Union, and which you and your wives and your children, with longing hearts, most earnestly desire? Defend, be inseparable. Both these depend largely upon then, and hold fast, in every extremity, to the the issue of the Ohio campaign. If that party ballot box; and labor night and day, I invoke you, to secure these blessings, through that, the C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas

We commend the following article, which we copy from the Brookville Democrat, upon the attention of our readers. The article, briefly, but ly to the approaching elections. In the South with clearness and force shows the value of the writ to freemen and the dangerous assumption of power by which it has been set aside, placing and with security to all, are turned now in earnest thereby the liberty of every citizen at the mercy desire for the triumph of the Democratic party, of irresponsible officials. A point is made in the as their last hope for its restoration. And the very successes of the Federal armies do but render this article which is well worthy of consideration. It triumph the more important; for while, according is, that the suspension of the writ is expressly to Mr. Lincoln, they have not at all broken the limited to Congress and that Congress cannot delegate powers confided to that body exclusively

necessity and importance of speedily putting into
power the party in whose hands the rights and vision 2d, declares: "The writ of habeas corpus terests of all States and sections will be secure. shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of Recognition by Mexico and France, and subse quent alliance between them and the Confederate quire it." There is neither rebellion or invasion. States, are impending dangers, every hour be- in the State of Indiana, nor in any one of the coming more imminent Napoleon well knows, Northern States, and yet on the 15th day of Sep and Joseph of Austria also, whom he has enlist-ed now with him, that if a united government of three, this carefully guarded writ was suspended any kind be restored here, either "the Union as all over these States, contrary to this plain pro-

should be" of the abolitionists -a unity of des By the same article and 8th section of the Conpotism-no empire, at least no European empire, stitution, this power of suspension is expressly would be permitted to continue in Mexico. Hence | limited to Congress, yet contrary to this the Preshe and all whom he can persuade or force with ident himself has ordered its suspension, claiming him, will very speedily recognize the Confederate his power so to do to have been delegated to him States, on condition of a guarantee of the Mexi- by Congress. This is flagrantly unconstitutioncan empire, and that by a treaty of alliance al, as Congress cannot delegate powers given exoffensive and defensive, as did Louis XVI in clusively to them by the people. Thus the great 1777. And thus the leaders of the Southern bulwark of our freedom is grossly disregarded by revolt will be enabled to keep the whole people the party in power, first, by giving to the Presiwith them, encouraged, as ther will be, by the powerful support of the army, the navy and the Congress by the Constitution, and which no other credit of France. The mission of Mr. department can exercise. Secondly, by that Stephens to Paris clearly points to this properly unauthorized department suspending the result. Unwisely and wickedly rejected by the writ of habeas corpus in States where there is

for peace and settlement," he goes now on To fully appreciate or comprehend the enor special embassy to the Court of Versailles. The mous extent of this unparalleled outrage upon disastrous results of the success of such embassy, the liberties of the American people, we must either through him or Mr. Slidell already there, carefully consider the possible effect of this susupon the interests and future peace of the North-west, no man can calculate Then, indeed, along have had occasion or necessity to fully investiwith permanent disruption of the Union, and gate the nature of this writ, and consequently sippi be effectually closed against us, except upon timable benefits to the people-how it protects such terms as foreign nations may choose to im their lives and liberties from unscrupulous ene-

river and its tributaries would begin to fall into | The third sub division of sec decay. Victories in the field will not at all tend III of the Constitution positively asserts that: to retard or prevent this alliance and its ruinous "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im results. Now, therefore, is the accepted time, peachment, shall be by jury," and the fourth the very hour before the blow be struck, for the article of amendments to the Constitution further people of the North and West to rebuke the radicals and malignants who control public affairs, and prove to the people of the South that they can return to their allegiance to the Constitution, rests or imprisonments shall be made, except and thus to the Union, "with all the dignity, upon a due process of late, and that no convic equality and rights of their several States unim | tions shall be made except by a jury of the peopaired." I repeat that the success of the Demo | ple. Upon these guarantees rests every hope of cratic party in Ohio and the other States will go freemen, and to secure them in every instance further toward this result than any event which the writ of habeas corpus was instituted, by which can happen within the next twelve months. Shall any person, not thus arrested by a due process of the golden moment to aid powerfully in the res- law or convicted by a jury, and who had been toration of the Union as it was, be suffered to imprisoned or unlawfully seized, by any person or power, could be taken from such custody, and duly examined according to the laws under which

The Constitution guarantees us protection against unlawful arrests, and a trial by jury; the To comprehend how much depends upon this "What will be the effect of electing Mr. Val- security, it may be sufficient to know that withlandigham Governor of Ohio? I will tell you out it, any of us could be seized, incarcerated in what the effect will be. It will inaugurate civil prison and executed without trial, without law. I tell you there is a mighty mass of men in this might conceive it to their interest, or the satis-State whose nerves are strung up like steel, who faction of their hatred, thus to dispose of us, and will never permit this dishonor to be consumated we could have no remedy, no relief. How in their native State. Another effect will be fearful, how dangerous, how utterly deplorable that an invitation to the rebels in arms to come would be the country with these safeguards and up and take possessiou of our soil."

Now I have so often myself been made the subject of false -tatement and misreport, that I will not hold Mr Brough responsible for either we are placed in just that situation. Subject to the sentiment above expressed, or the presump- to arrest and imprisonment without properly attuous silliness of referring to the election by the tested warrant; sentenced and executed without people of his opponent, to bring "dishonor" upon trial—upon the charge, however unfounded, of a the State. But I know that the proposition itself personal enemy, or upon the edict of those in ng to be urged by many of his friends authority with whom we may disagree, or in as a menuce to the freemen of Ohio; and I choose whose way to more tyrannous power we may fearlessly stand. We are no longer safe First. The "invitation to rebels in arms," in our person, or liberty. Even now, which my election will signify, will be to lay down their arms and return to the old Union and Washington or its paid minions at home, may be To-day we may bask in all the enjoyment of termeddling and agitation, as before the war, and from conscription, confiscation, execution, emangloomy prison to drag out a miserable existence Second. There will be no "civil war" in Ohio | contended rgainst despotism, for the preservation

But what hope of preserving our free institu space of time than they have employed in putting down the "slaveholders' rebellion" If, however, he means that they will "secede" from the State and tamely submit to this great writ being tions-the best government upon which the sun stricken down, and made null and void, which secures to them the blessings of civil and religious liberty? A people who are unwilling to mainthe people should know it, that they may affix taln their freedom do not deserve to be free, and the mark of Cain upon the foreheads of these we give the President credit for great sagacity

freemen should give heed to his advice:

jority "must govern." For let Mr. Brough, and all others who would defeat the will of the people, take notice that "there is a mighty mass of men in Ohio whose nerves are strung up like steel;" who mean that the man who is the choice of the people shall be the people's Governor. Should that choice fall upon me, all the duties of the office shall be faithfully and fearlessly dis charged.

Let me exhort you never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution; however minute the instance may appear to be, never pass it by without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was a fact, to day is doctrine. Examples are said to justify the most dangerous measures, and where a fact, to day is doctrine. Examples are said to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied by they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied analogy. Be assured that the law which prot us in our civil rights grows out of the con tion, and they fall or flourish with it.

-- Unconditional Union men are those who are

Stavery as the "Cause of the War"-

anguage in regard to slavery:

"I do but quote from one of my speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and I have never recanted them.

"I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by

susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to

one section as to another. Admitting slavery to be the cause, then it would still be a question how far we could act on it. Mr. Lincoln said he had no right, or inclination, to interfere with it. This is the ground that all statesmen have taken, from Washington to Lincoln. There has been no difference of opinion here. Each State has the right to regu late its own domestic concerns, and no other State has a right to dictate. Having abolished African slavery ourselves, if the system be a sin. it was not our sin; for, in one sense, these States was decided by the Constitution; so it was writ-ten in the bend. We have not reached a point where any considerabte number of people will declare that the Constitution is not binding upon us in time of war; for how curious then would be the spectacle of twenty four States fighting to force the Constitution on eleven States, when they did not regard or execute it themselves. We have a written Constitution-the law of all the States alike, and the law of all the people day, October 3. The Hons. T. A. HENDRICKS from the President to the humblust citizen alike: and J. E. McDonald have been invited to

epublican liberty would be no more secure in America than in France. his inaugural address; but whatever are the lim- vited to attend its of the Constitution, there we must stop, and to those limits-to the uttermost verge against slavery, which is a cursed system, we would go. | bushel at New Albany. Constitution, by which in times of great danger local civil law must give way to military supremacy; and by the laws of war, the Commanderin Chief may impress the services of men, or seize, use or 'estroy property, as the public safety shall require. But even then be can only confis cate property of persons within his military lines. It is an absurdity to say that because war exists one section, the President may take that occa sion to produce revolution in the industrial affairs of the whole nation. Within the lines of his army he may abolish slavery, seize ships, destroy towns, or otherwise change property; and slave the comet. If we say there can be no peace while slavery remains, is to utter what is false. Over seventy years of trial under the Constitution gives that assertion the lie. Never was a country more peaceful, more happy, more prosperous than were the United States; and they might have remained so till now, and forever, if we had all agreed that slavery should be what our fathers made it-a State institution, created by and subject to local laws. Then the North would not have troubled the South about what was none of our business; and the South would not have attempted to claim for it national prerogative. It was not the fact that slavery existed that made war, more than that the Ohio river exist ed; but the further fact that neither section was willing to leave it to its own fate and the laws. We are not willing to abide by the Constitution as it was. Slavery is the pretext, the subject of war, not the cause. We could have fought about something else as well, if that had not existed, and thirty years before a rebellion was attempted upon the tariff. To hear some argue, we might suppose that war never occurred till American slavery commenced it; and, that removed, an-

other could not be in the future. Slavery is but one development of evil-its removal might not make men better or worse; for if it did not eradicate original sin from the heart and life and introduce the millenium, the cause of war-the influx of the hells upon earth-would still remain. Men may so fix their thoughts upon one topic as to delude themselves with the idea that the removal of some one evil would change the nature of man, and return the earth to its Paradisical condition. The cause lies deeper-abolish the hells, or prevent their infusion into the earth, and you abolish the cause of the war, and nothing else touches it; and that can be and will be only | Liston. when government is founded, and laws are executed, on this grand platform—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. God has made no other provisions for permanent

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican The Track of the War in Virginia. WASHINGTON, September 9.

peace or for a removal of the causes of war.

My trip was necessarily short and hurried, but brought to view enough to convince me no section of country was ever so scourged by civil warfare as that part of Virginia lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock. They told me that to see the worst I would have to go beyond Bull Run Mountains, but I cannot conceive a more appalling picture of universal ruin than that on this side Perhaps the magnitude of an extended survey may increase the heart-rending appreciation, but it is impossible to realize a scene of more utter ruin than marked the path of my brief journey. The devasted section extends from Fredericksburg to the Shenandoah Valley and from Washington westward to the Blue Ridge, including the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Fauquier, Loudon, Jefferson, Berkley, Frederick, Clark, Warren, and Culpepper. Six different times has all this vast territhe Union and the rebellion, and the blight and destruction marking it to day will require the labor and improvement of a half century of peace

In twenty five miles' travel outside of the Washington fortifications not a stalk of growing corn is to be seen, and wild pasturage for a horse cannot be obtained without travelling miles from the main road; and it is the same feature all the way to the Rappahannock. Cultivated farms are nowhere to be found, excepting in interior valleys of the Bull Run mountains, and even the small family gardens are often wanting. Fences have long since been burnt, and the farming lands, which once teemed with luxuriant crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco, are now overgrown with weeds and brush, untouched by the plow and unviolated by the stock which once grazed in countless numbers upon the surrounding hills. It is along this road that the scenes of desola-

tion are seen in their most painful aspect. The beyond travelling with a vehicle, and the bridges are washed away; while the railroads running north towards the Shenandoah Valley present every feature of ruin and decay pridges and cul verts are destroyed; here and there the debris of a disabled locomotive or a smashed train piles the track, with the long, lank grass growing amid the ruins; raits are missing, and others have been displaced; embankments have been washed away leaving long gaps in the structure; ties and aleepers are rotting, and grass grows luxuriantly

All the mansions of the once wealthy peo All the mansions of the once wealthy people are desorted by the original occupants, and are now occupied by soldiers, or by poorer classes of whites, who have been deprived of their own sheltering roof by the cruel exigencies of war. Along the roads, occupied houses are the exceptions. The majority are deserted, plundered and dilapidated, while frequently nothing remains to mark where they once stood, except solitary chimneys, surrounded by heaps of ashee and charged timbers.

charred timbers.

The ruins of an old mill presented one of the most interesting eights among the many to be

coming down from the Bull Run Mountains, and What a Massachusetts Republican
Paper Says.

Mr. Liucolo in his inaugural address used this anguage in regard to slavery:

was the only structure to be seen in a view of five miles. The land around had evidently once been well cultivated, but was now fenceless and overgrown with weeds. Near by it the blackened debris of what was once the house of the proprietor,

> bivouacs, and in some places the standing woods are destroyed in large districts by the fire. What the fire has left the ax has finished. The whole elevated country presents the appearance of a vast abattis. Much of this timber was centuries old, and was the pride of Virginia owners. It will never be replaced.
>
> The number of graves is a startling feature.

They are seen everywhere along the road; they fill the woods, dot the hillside and burthen the valley-sometimes singly, then two or three to gether, then dozens, and sometimes hundreds—in the vicinity of the battle fields. Turn which way you choose, go where you will, you will find graves. Go into the old gravevards of the Virginia people, and you will find Union and southern soldiers sleeping with the ancestors of the rebels. Turn off the road to reach a house, and were to each other as foreign countries. We of you will find graves in the lawn in front. Sto Massachusetts have no right to question South at the well for water, and you can see graves as Carolina in relation to her domestic affairs, more than we have France, or England; Russia, or China. So it was arranged by our fathers; so it numbers, and tell an appalling tale of war's destruction of buman life.

STATE ITEMS.

-The Democracy of Johnson county will hold a grand basket pic nic dinner at Worthsville, on the Indianapolis and Madison railroad, on Satur It is binding in war as well as in peace; if not, address the meeting. The Hopewell brass band will be in attendance and discourse fine music. Mr. Lincoin may have been right or wrong in A good time is expected. One and all are in-

-Pittsburg coal is selling for forty cents per

-GRANT COUNTY .- The Democratic and con servative citizens of Grant county, at a convention held on the 19th inst., nominated the following

For Auditor, Thomas Dean; for Sheriff, Nelson Conner; for Commissioner, Daniel Coleman; for Land Appraiser, Elias Stevens; for Coroner, David C. Hite.

-A PRAISEWORTHY DEMONSTRATION -A week or two since, a cow owned by a soldier's wife who resided in Manchester township, and whos husband was in Gen. Grant's army, sickened and ry has been broken up and will be exterminated died. At the Democratic meeting which was wherever the army hold possession. Beyond held in that township, near Manchester village, their lines we have not and cannot affect one on last Monday evening, at the instance of Judge slave. A proclamation is, Mr. Lincoln told the Holman, about \$25 in cash was raised for the Chicago clergymen, like the Pope's bull against | purpose of purchasing for her another cow. The money, we understand, was paid over to her on Tuesday. The lady knew nothing of the inten-tion of her friends in the premises until after the adjournment of the meeting. It was no doubt an agreeable surprise. Such is the manner in which Democrats manifest their regard for soldiers and soldiers' families .- [Lawrenceburg Register.

-EDINBURGH UNION FAIR .- The Fourth annuexhibition of this agricultural society closed on Saturday. Hence we were mistaken in our issue of Friday last, that it closed on Thursday. The accident that we referred to was not of so serious a nature as we first anticipated. We are happy to be able to announce that the woman ran over by the horse on the fair grounds on Thursday last is doing well.

The fair was the largest held in this State during the present year. The entries amounted to over eight hundred. The exhibition of cattle, horses, implements of husbandry, agricultural products, &c., was very respectable and credita ble to the managers of the fair. The Edinburg fair stands second to none in the State except the State fair. It cannot be otherwise, for the women around Edinburgh vie with the men in their laudable zeal for its advancement. And we are constrained to say that articles of housewifery and the specimens of the fine arts excuted by some Edipburgh ladies, and on exhibition there, surpass everything we have seen at any fair in

-CLAY COUNTY .- The Democracy of this county have nominated the following candidates for county offices: For Auditor, GEO W. WILTSE; for Real Estate Appraiser, ALEX BRIGHTON; for County Commissioner, Third District, THOS. J.

-KILLED Hamself .- On Sunday last a young man by the name of Allyn, who resided pear Mt. Vernon, Indiana, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol, the cause of which we are informed, was as follows: Young Allyn was in love with a young lady of the neigh hood whom he expected to marry, but on Sunday morning learned that on that day she was to be wedded to another, became frantic, and placing himself in bed, he drew his revolver and put an end to his existence by blowing his brains out. The fool should have tried his luck and good ooks on another girl.

-Lieutenant Schlagle, the anti-Julian candidate for Clerk of Wayne courty, was nomica ted at the Republican Convention on Saturday last. His opponent was one HARDIN, a political preacher. The Richmond Jeffersonian says: Hardin was badly beaten, and a righteon judgment passed upon him by his party. He has failed in war and politics, and, we suppose, will have to try preaching again. Will he pray that "short horrs" may be saved, or will he pray as he does for the "butternuts," that they may "be sent in the other direction from heaven?"

-Col. BRIDGLAND and his family returned from their European tour to their home in Rich-

-The members of Company A of the 2d Indiana cavalry have presented Colonel R. R. STUART an elegant gold watch "as a testimony of the high regard which the enlisted men of the company entertained for him as a gentleman a dashing, brave and intrepid officer, and a gallant

-Six prisoners escaped from the Laporte county jail near three weeks ago, and the Reblican officials of that county keep the fact from the public. The iail is stated to be the best in Northern Indiana, and the escape of the prisoners is attributed to the incompetency and the most culpable carelessness of the Sheriff.

-DECATUR COUNTY .- The Democracy of De catur county met in convention at Greensburg, or the 12th inst. The following ticket was nomi nated:

For Clerk, Adolphus G. Armington; for Auditor, George Kennedy; for Recorder, Sanford Greyson; for Commissioner, William Mandlove; for Real Estate Appraiser, Reuben R. Oobb. The convention adopted the following resolu

dved, 1. That we adhere to the prin of the National Democratic Convention, and the or the National Democratic Convention, and the principles of the Indiana Democracy, believing them to be the only true interpretation of the Constitution, and the only theory on which the Government can be successfully administered.

2. That we believe the policy pursued by the present Administration to be in violation of the stration, and subversive of the true interest

WHOLE NO. 1,264

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

-The draft in New York city has produced more men in proportion to the enrollment than any other place in the country.

-It is stated that 100,000 slaves have been run into Texas from Louisiana and Mississippi, and yet they sell at \$3,000 to \$4,000 cach

—A thorough canvass of Milwaukee has just been completed, showing that its population is 50,048. This is an increase of 5,265 since 1860. -It is estimated that tourists and summer travelers have left in New Hampshire, the present season, upwards of \$1,000,000.

-WHIPPING THE DEVIL ROUND A STUMP .- A Quaker voting for a "vigorous prosecution of the war," by voting for Brough, and at the same asking deliverance from conscription, and the \$300 clause for conscience sake!

-The rebels now assign as a reason for the presence of Pemberton's troops with Bragg that they captured 5,000 of our tien in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, paroled them, and captured them again on the second day, thus counting them 10,000.

—A wide awake conscript in Massachusetts came out of the Provost Marshal's office with a receipt for \$300 "Boys," said he, "I've paid that oil bill. My torch was filled up five times in 1860, at the expense of the Republican party. They said the oil was free; but I call \$300 for five pints of oil a darned steep price!"

-The St. Louis Democrat, superfine "loval," publishes a column or more to prove that the U. S Postmaster General and Attorney General are not good Republicans. Since the issuance of Lincoln's proclamation abolishing the habeas corpus, and vesting in himself absolute power, of course the Democrat's assaults cannot be considered as upon the government, and hence not dis-loyal. Abraham is the whole machine—King, Lords and Commons.

—The Republican papers are very proud of Democrats who have joined them—still call them Democrats, and the fellows call themselves Democrats. They are fond of the old name around which cluster the memory of better days. On the other hand, when a Republican leaves his foul crowd, he drops the name; glad to get rid of it; and Democrats, knowing his former name a reproach, never call him by the name of his old party. He is glad to get out of his old associa-tion and not let on he was ever in it.

A Soldier's Cemetery.

Ever since he was placed in charge as Surgeon of the hospitals in this city, Dr. T. W. Fry has been urgent and persistent in his applications to suitable grounds near the city for a Soldier's Cemetery. We are gratified to learn that Major. Fry has been successful in this regard, and that by order of Secretary Stanton he has purchased

six acres of ground immediately adjoining the city limits of East and Upper Vincennes street and on a line parallel with Oak and Elm streets. The plat selected is square in shape, and the work of laying it off has already commenced. We have been shown a design of the grounds, drawn by Dr. Crozier. The plan is a mos beautiful one. An oval, embracing probably two and a half acres, will commence at a proper distance from the entrance. From this oval three loops will project on either side In the center of the oval is a small circle of perhaps fifty feet in diameter. In this circle will be erected a splendid battle monument. The main entrance will be sixty feet in width, the carriage way around the oval twenty feet in width, and the walks around the loops ten feet wide. The niches formed by the loops will be properly laid out with walks and carriage ways. The ground is a naked feld, and it is the design of Dr. Fry to at once commence the work of ornamenting it with evergreens and forest trees. This work of laying off and ornamenting the grounds is not provided for by the government, and the work will have to be done by private donations of money and shrubbery. To this end we appeal to the patriotic citizens of New Albany and Floyd county, to respond to this noble enterprise with their accustomed lib erality .- [N. A. Ledger.

National Banks. Up to the 15th inst, there have been eighty four banks established under the act of Congress or

about one per day since the first was organized in June last. The localities and capitals of these eighty-four banks are as follows: \$100,000 New Hampshire..... 2 200,000 Vermont none Massachusetts..... 2 Rhode Island..... none 600,000 Connecticut New York City..... 970,000 New York State..... 7 125,000 New Jersey.... Pennsylvania 16 1,621,500 Delaware..... none Maryland...... none District of Columbia..... Illinois 200,000 1.419,000 Iowa 4 125,000 Missouri.... Ohio..... Kentucky. none Wisconsin..... 2

\$10,524,000 Total to Sept. 15 84 The locations of the eighty-four banks have

been at seventy six different places, viz: Maine-Bath.... New Hampshire-Portsmouth, Nashua.... Massachusetts-Springfield, Worcester..... Connecticut-New Haven, Stamford, Norwich 3 New York—New York (2), Adams, Ellen-ville, Dansville, Fishkill Landing. Rondout, Syracuse, Watertown New Jersey-Newark..... -Philadelphia, Carlisle, Erie, Girard,* Huntington,* Ma-rietta,* Johnstown,* New-

ville,* Pittsburg, Scranton

(2), Strasburg, Kittan-ning, Towanda, Wilkes barre, Hollidaysburg.....
District of Columbia—Wasaington..... Illinois-Chicago, Aurora, Cairo, Indiana-Indianapolis. Anderson, Bluff-ton, Centerville, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Frank-lin (2), Kendallsville, Lafayette, Richmond, Terre Haute, Rockville, Cam bridge City, Lawrenceburg. 15

Iowa-Davenport, Iowa City, Keokuk, Michigan-Ann Arbor, Fenton, Ohio-Cincinnati (3), Cleveland (2), Dayton (2), Akron (2), Canton, Findlay, Fremont, Hamilton, Lodi, McConnells ville, Oberlin, Ports-mouth, Salem, Sandusky, Troy, Warren, Youngsouri-Columbia..... Wisconsin-Japesville, Milwaukee

Michigan, &c.

At the twenty-four places marked with an as-terisk (*) there were no banking institutions ex-isting previously in 1862. The new act of 1863 has therefore been the means of extending bank-ing facilities to twenty-four places that were pre-viously without them. The system meets more favor in the Western States than in the old States, because the former hitherto have had a less reliable currency than the latter.

A PROPOSITION FROM THE BORDER STATES .-The Louisville Journal, representing the septiments of the Union party which has just succeeded in Kentucky, thus puts the matter at

Let the conservatives in the North put out the abolition configration there, and the conserva-tives in the South the rebel configration there. If the work can't be done in this way, may Go rain upon the two configrations, through heaven's unstopped windows, torty days and tort